

CONVOCATION TO BEGIN FOUNDER DAY CEREMONY

Hon. E. L. Patenaude to Receive Honorary Degrée
RESIDENCE HALL OPENED
Governor-General to Preside at Opening of Douglas Hall This Afternoon

VARIOUS activities, centred mainly about Convocation and the opening of Douglas Hall, will provide a full day, today, for those associated with McGill. The programme of events includes Convocation at 2:45, official opening of Douglas Hall by Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General, at 4:00, the mounting of the guard over James McGill's tomb at 4:15, and the final Founder's Day dinner in the evening, at which Chancellor Sir Edward Beatty and acting Principal Dr. W. H. Brittain will be speakers.

Among the many degrees to be presented at the Convocation in Moyse Hall will be the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, conferred upon Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Lieut. Governor of Quebec. Chancellor Sir Edward Beatty will preside and Professor Percy Corbett, former Dean of the Faculty of Law and present Professor of Roman Law, will deliver the Address. Entrance will be gained by presentation of tickets only since the number of seats available in Moyse Hall is exceedingly limited. However there will be a special block of seats reserved for freshman and interested students only. It is requested that all be seated at 2:45 so that the Hall may be cleared for the academic procession. Dean Brittain expressed the hope that as many students as possible attend, especially first year students.

DOUGLAS HALL OPENED
The new men's residence, Douglas Hall, erection of which has been finally completed this year, will be officially opened by Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of the Dominion, at four o'clock. Loud speakers will be installed so as to make this ceremony audible from the steps of the new residence to all those present at the entrance. Douglas Hall will not be open for public inspection because students are already in residence. However, the Senate and Governors of the university will be invited to a second ceremonial observance inside the Hall. Members of the Douglas family will be among the prominent visitors present at the opening of Douglas Hall.

At 4:15 in the afternoon the Canadian Grenadier Guard's will mount guard over the tomb of James McGill. The Founder of McGill University was the first colonel of the regiment now known as the Canadian Grenadiers. After the mounting of the Guard the regiment band will play in the hollow until five o'clock.

Finally, in the evening, closing Founder's Day observance, a Founder's Day Dinner sponsored by the Graduates' Society will be held at which Chancellor Sir Edward Beatty and Acting Principal

(Continued on Page Two)

LORD TWEEDSMUIR



McGill's Distinguished Visitor Will Attend Convocation Today.

"PIT" MANAGEMENT OFFERS DIVIDEND SYSTEM ONCE MORE

Dividends in Form of Free Meals Will Be Declared
POPULAR PRICES

REPORTING success of the dividend plan last year, the "Pit" management wishes to call students' attention to the fact that the same procedure will be followed this year. Justification is seen for this since all expenses were met last year and a surplus was placed in the restaurant.

Dividends are issued in the following manner: For every \$5.00 book of tickets issued, a 10 per cent. dividend will be paid. In other words, if a student uses up two books during the year, he will be entitled to \$1.00 worth of meals free. The Students Co-operative Restaurant justifies its title since students in search of employment may find work here as waiters or dish washers. Anyone interested should get in touch with Murray Brooks who is in charge of all arrangements at the "Pit."

ADVANTAGES EVIDENT.
The advantages of this plan are plainly evident, but the management feels that it should be emphasized, especially for freshmen, the fact that nowhere else can a meal of such quality be obtained for so moderate a price, even without the inducements which are being offered in this case.

Also the "Pit" serves a social purpose. Almost anyone who is anyone at all is sure to be seen here sometime during the day. During the morning the revellers will be seen here having their "breakfast"—black, without sugar, please—and at noon-time the place is crowded with important people, such as the

MACCABEAN CIRCLE GET-TOGETHER THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Session's Activities Initiated by Introductory Gathering of Men and Women Students
ACTIVE SEASON PLANNED

FOLLOWING up the Freshman Smoker held last week, the Maccabean Circle will have a Get-Together next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Union Reading Room. For the benefit of freshmen who were down to the smoker and also for the freshettes, the executive announces that the Maccabean Circle is not a men's organization, but includes all Jewish students at McGill.

According to an announcement made last night, plans are being made by the executive for a comprehensive programme of activities which will be designed to interest a majority of students. The programme will embrace both social and educational projects.

The schedule of activities is so arranged that it does not conflict with that of other campus organizations. Meetings are generally held on Sunday afternoons, when other societies are inactive.

FOUNDER'S DAY

Regular lectures will be cancelled after 1 p.m. on Founder's Day, Wednesday, 6th October, 1937.

The evening lectures given in the School of Commerce and the extension lectures will NOT be cancelled.

T. H. MATTHEWS, Registrar.

PRESS OPINION IN U.S. PRAISES MCGILL CHOICE

Dr. Douglas Called 'Permanent Ambassador of Good Will'
WILL REMAIN AMERICAN

Qualities of Principal-Elect Lauded by New York Herald Tribune

THROUGHOUT the United States, favourable press comment greeted the appointment of Dr. L. W. Douglas as principal of McGill. Leading newspapers such as the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune expressed the opinion that McGill had done very well in its selection.

The main trend of opinion is expressed in the following excerpt from The New York Herald Tribune: "McGill University, in Canada, which has long stood out as one of the most distinguished educational institutions on the continent, has 'done itself proud' in selecting Lewis W. Douglas as its new principal. Of the younger Americans of today, few, if any, stand out as does Mr. Douglas for integrity, ability and sound sense. Gifted with a rarely clear mind, his thinking and acting have been marked by courage and sincerity. He filled the offices of Congressman from Arizona and Director of the Budget with unusual distinction. There can be no doubt that, although not a professional educator, he will fill the presidency of McGill equally well."

"It is, in a sense, a reflection on American public life that a man of his stamp has to be plucked by a neighbor nation. We need our Lew Douglases here. But in these days of political and economic fantasies there is little room for a staunch realist—especially when such a man is, like Mr. Douglas, unwilling to bow his head to the threats and blandishments of utterly intolerant self-styled liberals. Straight thinking and courageous speaking are in eclipse today in these United States."

"But Mr. Douglas is in no sense expatriating himself. He will remain a citizen of Arizona and will retain his connections with the United States that he so passionately loves. To the Canadians this is no drawback, as they chose him not because of his nationality but because of his character and integrity. In his new post he can, besides his work at the university, do much to help bring about a better understanding between Americans and Canadians. Certainly, if Canada will judge all Americans by this one, there will never again be any misunderstandings."

"We congratulate alike McGill, Mr. Douglas and the two great countries who henceforth will have this permanent ambassador of good will serving them both."

DR. L. DOUGLAS ANXIOUS TO ASSUME DUTIES—WASHINGTON LAUDS CHOICE

MCGILL CONGRATULATED
American Capital Approves Appointment of Douglas
PRINCIPAL PRAISED

Prominent Statesmen, Educators, Comment on University's Choice

(Special to McGill Daily.)

Washington, D.C., October 6.—Outstanding leaders in the American Capital representing official Washington,—prominent statesmen, educators, journalists and diplomatic circles joined in extending their hearty unanimous congratulations to the newly-chosen principal of McGill University, Doctor Lewis W. Douglas, wishing him many happy returns of future service while congratulating him on his fine achievements in the past.

Known throughout Washington for his official positions held at various times, Dr. Douglas was held as an excellent choice for the position. Officialdom recalled Dr. Douglas's previous service as director of the United States Bureau of the Budget in 1933-34 and his years as Congressman from Arizona 1927-1933. It was pointed out that Dr. Douglas is the first American to hold this important post, but his family is wrapped in the history of Canada. He is the grandson of Dr. James Douglas, Quebec-born physician and great benefactor of McGill University and member of McGill's board of governors. The new principal's father was also born in Quebec.

One of the first to felicitate McGill University and Dr. Douglas on the appointment was Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education and member of President Roosevelt's Board of Vocational Guidance, who declared: "A distinct contribution to the field of education has been made with the selection of Dr. Lewis W. Douglas as principal of McGill University. It is gratifying to know that a man of Dr. Douglas's ability has been selected to head this great university and I wish for him every success."

COUNSELLOR COMMENTS.

From the Canadian Legation in Washington, Mr. Hume Wrong, Counsellor of the Legation, who is leaving within the next few days to become permanent Canadian representative to the League of Nations at Geneva, stated:

"I feel that McGill is to be congratulated on securing the services of Dr. Douglas as principal. I have known him for many years and I am sure that he will meet with every success in Montreal."

One of the leading educators in the capital city, Dr. James M. M. Gray, chancellor of American University, added his congratulations: "The United States should be proud that such a famed and outstanding university as McGill has chosen one of our citizens to act as principal of that institution. I am sure that it is a fine choice and one that we can be proud to have. Dr. Douglas has often served his country nobly and well and with his departure to our neighbor country, Canada, to take up his new duties, I wish him the every success in Montreal."

The Canadian-born Senator, James E. Murray, of Montana, who was born near St. Thomas, Ontario, added his praise at the appointment of Dr. Douglas:

"The selection of Dr. Douglas, one of our most prominent citizens in public life, to act as principal of McGill University is an excellent and fine appointment. Dr. Douglas will take to Canada with him the every good wish of all Americans who know of and appreciate his fine services wherever they may have been rendered."

DOUGLAS'S SUCCESSOR PLEASED.

Arizona's lone Representative in the United States House of Representatives, Congressman John R. Murdock, successor to Dr. Douglas, and former Dean of the Arizona State Teachers College, stated: "I think a great deal of former Congressman Douglas. He is both a scholar and a gentleman. His brief

Drenching Rain Drowns Plans for Athletic Rally

Disappointed Students Will Have to Wait Till Next Week for Event

LAST night 2,000 students did not gather on the lower campus for the great pep rally. To the tune of college marches and the pitter-patter of the rain-drops on the new cement, just recently strewn across Sherbrooke street, they did not march to the Molson Stadium, nor did they enthusiastically applaud the excellent programme prepared for them. In short fellow students, we wuz robbed.

No wonder a disappointed freshman came into the Daily office and wrote:

It was a beautiful day in October. Not a raincloud was in sight. The students and the torches were ready. But it rained like hell all night. Imagine the enthusiasm with which he prepared to go to the rally. He sits through his lectures dreaming of the great show he will see at night. He has no patience with tedious lab experiment, nor does he feel like taking accurate readings. Aw, he'll cook up his results (starting already). And then, the sun disappears, the clouds gather, the sky grows dark—it's raining.

Fellow students are we going to stand for rainstorms instead of pep rallies? Are we going to sit by quietly while the student torches of liberty are put out a comish by the reactionary weather man? Students of McGill we must not take it to the chin without retaliating.

They say our weather comes by way of the North Pole. In other words it's all cooked up there and dished out to us on a south-easterly wind. We students ought to concentrate our protest at this source of our snow and sunshine. A double picket line surrounding the North Pole and singing "Solidarity Forever" will do the trick.

Arts and Science will carry posters reading "Weather man, unfair to organized pep rallies." Engineers will carry posters reading "Up the A.B.P.R." (Associated Brotherhood of Pep Rallyers) R.V.C. won't have to carry anything.

Coming back to the freshman in the Daily office—after writing the above-published poem he raised his head with a determined look on his face, slowly he walked out of the Union, and drowned his sorrows in a pint of b—.

BIOLOGICAL CLUB PLANS INNOVATIONS FOR COMING SEASON

Executive Plans New Type of Programme Embracing Wider Interests
LESS SPECIALIZATION

Topics Chosen With a View to the Interests of General as Well as Honor Students

A new type of programme was announced for the Biological Society last night by the incoming executive. This year's programme is to include subjects of more general interest and is designed to attract students in all departments who would profit by a more intimate contact with biology.

According to Colin Nichol, president of the society, an integral part of the new programme will be more active student participation in the preparation of papers for discussion. An attempt will be made to choose topics of a less specialized nature than has been the custom in the past, leaving this aspect of biology to the department colloquium.

Meetings this year will be of two types, open meetings at which members of the faculty will speak, and smaller meetings intended primarily to give students a chance to air their own views. These meetings will take the form of a symposium which will be started by one or two student papers after which the audience will share in the discussion.

In line with this year's policy the subject chosen for the first student symposium is "Modern Trends in Evolutionary Thought." Among the other topics chosen is "Teaching of Biology," which should be of interest to students of education because of the difficulties encountered in this subject.

PROF. SCOTT TO SPEAK

Prof. F. R. Scott will address a luncheon meeting this Thursday at 1 o'clock in the Committee Room of Strathcona Hall. He will speak on the international situation and it is expected that he will devote some time to the Chinese situation.

Prof. Scott will also discuss the policy that has and should be adopted toward the Far Eastern strife by Canada. All students interested are invited to come up and listen to Prof. Scott while eating their lunch.

FRESHETTES LEARN ABOUT ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN'S UNION

Prominent Members Discuss Aims and Scope of Union and Athletic Commission
PROGRAMME ANNOUNCED

Plans Being Made for Active Skiing Season in Conjunction With Girls High School

Several hundred freshettes learned of the scope, objects and proposed activities of the Women's Union and the McGill Women's Athletic Association yesterday afternoon.

Helen McMaster, president of the Women's Union, and Beatrice Barclay, president of the M.W.A.A., addressed in turn the first-year students who had gathered to hear Miss Herriot's explanation of the Department of Physical Education's programme. The speakers tried to make their audience, assembled in one of R.V.C.'s lecture rooms, realize how these organizations could help them to make the most of their years at college.

"Membership in any association means opportunities," said Helen McMaster. "Opportunities for participation and for assumption of responsibility." She went on to add that the first responsibility of all members of the Women's Union was that of seeing that the affairs of the Union were well administered. She then explained the ritual of the election of officials, and urged the Freshies to think carefully when nominating the representatives of their class. She stated that the nomination day had been postponed until October 28 to enable the "fresh" to size each other up.

Beatrice Barclay explained, that in addition to the regular classes run by the Department of Physical Education, the M.W.A.A., was organizing extra hours for all enterprising or athletically-minded freshettes. Most interesting of all the proposed activities of the organization, perhaps, will be the week-ends up north during the ski-ing season. On alternate week-ends, 15 to 20 McGillites will be permitted to use the house in the Laurentians that they conjointly with the Montreal High School, may hire,

PROUD OF AFFILIATION
Expresses Need of Mentally Honest Public Men
HERE IN DECEMBER

Hopes to Learn French During Residence in Quebec

(Special to the McGill Daily, New York, October 6.)

By PERELMUTTER.

I TALKED WITH Dr. Lewis Williams Douglas, newly appointed Principal of McGill, this afternoon in his office on the Fifty-eighth floor of the RCA Building, prior to his departure today for a three week trip to Europe. He was extremely enthusiastic about his future association with McGill. "Tell the students," he said, "that I am sorry that I could not meet them during my last visit. I look forward to the time when I shall become a student, as it were, with them."

The new Principal is a tall, squarely built, powerful man, who has the faculty of making you feel completely at ease in his presence. We chatted for almost half an hour in his beautifully appointed office from which you get a bird's-eye view of Manhattan. Dr. Douglas is optimistic about the future as it concerns men with college training.

"I believe that there is a greater need for men who are mentally honest and mentally equipped than ever before," he stated when asked what promise the present day world held for the college undergraduate. He believes that discipline is one of the chief lessons to be learned at the University, mental discipline and the ability to question intelligently.

POLICY INDEFINITE.

When asked whether he could make any definite statement as regards future fiscal policies at McGill, whether they would follow a line of expansion or retrenchment, Dr. Douglas declared that he was not yet in a position to make a definite statement on the point.

Dr. Douglas admitted that though he did not know French, he hoped that he would be able to acquire mastery over the language during his residence in Montreal. He pointed with pride to the fact that his grandfather, Dr. James S. Douglas, was at one time Governor of McGill, and that the new residence hall for men at the University was made possible through the former's loyalty and generosity.

MCGILL'S YOUNGEST PRINCIPAL

At forty-three Dr. Douglas is the youngest Principal McGill has ever had. He is at present Vice-President of the American Cyanamid Company, was at one time Director of the Budget during the first Roosevelt regime, and is extremely well known and respected in the United States. All local papers gave the appointment great prominence on their news pages. The 'New York Times' ran a full column story, with a picture of Dr. Douglas, in this morning's edition.

To my mind Dr. Douglas displays a friendly, warm interest and keen insight that gives promise that McGill has made an unusually fine choice. The new Principal deems it a rare privilege to be the first American to occupy this post at a University, as he put it, "with such a magnificent reputation."

Dr. Douglas plans to be in Montreal again, some time in December, to further familiarize himself with the situation at McGill. His family will move with him to Montreal when he assumes office on January 1st.

WORLD NEWS FROM A TELEGRAPH KEY

CANADIAN

Edmonton, Alberta, October 5.—Three of Alberta's Social Credit Government Acts were denied the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor today. The measures disallowed dealt with the taxation of Banks, the Alberta credit set-up, and a measure to license newspapers. After vetoing the bills, Lieut.-Governor J. C. Bowen prorogued the House. Passing of the acts will now depend on the Governor-General at Ottawa. Premier MacKenzie King refused to comment on Lieut.-Governor Bowen's action when interviewed last night.

Toronto—Over 1,500,000 Ontario voters will choose 90 representatives from the 266 candidates in over a dozen parties who are lined up for today's election. According to expert forecasts the Liberal Party is expected to repeat its victory of three years ago and it is for strategic reasons that the election is being held now.

LABOUR

Denver, Colorado.—In a telegraphed greeting to an A.F.L. convention here, J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labour Relations Board advised the A.F.L. against trying to fight the C.I.O. by amending the Wagner Act. Madden warned that the Company Union would be the only one to profit by such a move. The message was rather coolly received by the gathering as many of the members of the A.F.L. feel that the National Labour Relations Board is partial to the C.I.O.

London, England.—The Labour Party today rejected plans for "A United Front" with Communists. The joining of forces with the Communists was rejected by a sweeping vote of over 2,000,000 to 300,000. In spite of a weakening in the ranks of the extreme Right Trade Unionists the Party refused to swing left under the leadership of Sir Stafford Cripps.

SPANISH WAR

London, October 5.—Reports were prevalent in official circles of a new Italian air fleet in Spain. Mussolini's aviator son is said to be one of the volunteers in the new fleet. Also reported was an attack on the British destroyer Basilisk off eastern Spain. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden broke off a country holiday in order to be in London for the Cabinet session tomorrow which will deal with these reports.

Chicago.—President Roosevelt attacked the military tendency of certain nations in a stirring message delivered here today. Stating that America would always aim for Peace, the President said that America would attempt to keep clear of involving itself in any entanglements but expressed the opinion that an improvement in the relations between all nations was necessary if America could hope to steer clear of war.

SHANGHAI

Shanghai, October 5.—Japanese troops failed to advance after a heavy aerial bombardment of the Chapel native quarter today. Chinese machine gunners scored heavily on the bombers in an indecisive battle which petered out towards nightfall.

Geneva, October 5.—Signatories of the Nine-Power Pact were today invited to attend a conference to deal with Japan's invasion of China. The move is a result of the report of the sub-committee dealing with Sino-Japanese affairs which recommended League action in the conflict. The committee found Japan guilty of violation of the Nine-Power Pact, the Boxer Protocol and the Briand Kellogg Pacts. Senator Dandurand did not vote for Canada in the advisory committee as he said he had not received instruction from his government.

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Montreal, Wednesday, October 6, 1937
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Founder's Day, 1937

In 1813 James McGill a prominent Montreal citizen died and left his money to establish a centre of Higher Education in Montreal. In 1829, after many difficulties had been surmounted McGill University was opened. Today is far removed from the founding of the University. Since the days when the doors of McGill were first opened many significant events have taken place. McGill has won a name for itself in all parts of the world. Founder's Day is a fitting time to look back upon the past years and to consider the position we occupy in the world. But today is also a fitting time to look ahead and we do so with the utmost confidence.

It is our great pleasure this Founder's Day to welcome our Visitor, His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, back to McGill. McGill has a soft spot in its heart for our Governor General and he is no stranger within our gates. Today he will officially open Douglas Hall. This in itself is significant of the new era which many feel has dawned for McGill.

Besides welcoming one Vice Regal visitor we are also pleased to extend our heartiest greetings to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province who will receive a degree this afternoon at the Fall Convocation. It is indeed exceptional to welcome two such outstanding men to the University at once. The Lieutenant Governor is a man well worthy of McGill's honour, he is a man of marked ability and a leading citizen of our Province.

One other event makes today a particularly outstanding Founder's Day. McGill now rests assured, after a period of uncertainty, that it has a new Principal. We are fortunate in that the man who is to lead our University is an outstanding public servant, an able educator and a true leader. McGill's future is bright.

America Abandons Isolation

ROOSEVELT'S speech in Chicago yesterday removes all doubt that may have previously existed concerning his true, humane statesmanship. Whatever one may think about his social theories and methods, one cannot help admiring his deep sincerity and real desire to save the world from chaotic revolution.

Whether Roosevelt's attack on 'international anarchy' means a permanent abandonment of the stupid isolationist policy, of the ostrich-burying-its-head-in-the-sand attitude, that has prevailed in the United States during the past decade since the war, is an open question. The Chicago talk would seem to indicate that the President has recognized the utter futility of refraining from participation in world affairs, or from a possible war, in the future. The attitude he is at present adopting is that the greatest safeguard to America is a positive dynamic peace program, rather than a negativist attempt to turn away the head.

Proponents of Anglo-American alliance in a union of democracies will herald FDR's enunciation as a long-awaited défilé to the ruthless gangsterism of Fascist countries. His attack yesterday was levelled directly at the heads of Japanese, Italian and German disturbers of international peace, labelling them diseased communities that must be quarantined. It is possible that the Chamberlain government will seize this splendid opportunity to effect an agreement with Roosevelt.

This is probably the first time during the past ten years that any American statesman has had the courage to adopt a real foreign policy. It is the first time since Hitler and Mussolini's machine-gun tactics began that any democratic representative has hurled a direct challenge at them. Let us hope that Roosevelt will not stop here, but try for a constructive peace program that will ensure the safety of all nations interested in maintaining order throughout the world.

LITERALLY SPEAKING

By Glyn Owen

WRITING a literary column and expecting readers is like dropping rose petals into the Grand Canyon and then waiting for an echo. Even with an audience of university students, it is almost as futile as telling hair-raising stories to a bald-headed man. Nowadays, when learning is merely a means to earning, it is the hard-headed illiterate engineer who receives the huzzas of the multitude and the pay-checks of the barons of St. James Street. The student of literature is regarded as a long-haired impractical aesthete, but this is not true. He is usually a person who has failed in more utilitarian fields. As Bernard Shaw declared: "You must not suppose that because I am a man of letters, I never tried to make an honest living."

We write, therefore, with the bitterness of defeat. We well remember the melancholy fate of our predecessor in the art of literary columning. Some two years ago, a certain Mr. Richardson managed to produce, amid the hubbub of the Daily office, a most scholarly series of articles on modern poetry. His elucidation of the more mysterious specimens of modernistic verse were by no means inept, yet we regret to report that Mr. Richardson's column was not read, and we ourselves have forgotten the sonorous title of his masterly effort. His revival was not requested last year: poor Jack! he had not the gift of purveying the fatuous flubdub which forms the principle pabulum of Daily readers.

You think that we go out of our way to be insulting? We do so with a purpose. We scorn to pander to the popular taste in order to achieve a greater fame than such a scholar as Mr. Richardson. We prefer a select audience, a few elite who are fit to worship at the shrine of Art with a pure and purblind faith. In one of Lloyd Douglas' books, the hero, who is editor of the college newspaper, satirizes those professors who are graduates of the university at which they lecture, and who have never ventured beyond the skirts of their Alma Mater. He compares them to a select breed of chickens who are too snobbish to inter-breed with the hens of the common pen, and who crow proudly: "We may have the pip, but thank God!—blood is blue!" Such are the literati, and to such we fling our golden grains of truth.

Our first discussion is intended to raise the reputation of a much-neglected branch of literature; namely, the epigram. The epigram in verse requires more space than is at our command and more intelligence than our average reader possesses. We must not forget the newspaper axiom: "It is impossible to over-estimate the ignorance of the public." Therefore, we shall confine ourselves to a brief treatment of the epigram in prose, a sufficiently broad field, touching the pun on the one hand and the philosophical observation on the other. In the first case, the epigram is little more than a schoolboy howler written by an adult. In the second case, it is best defined as "a half-truth so stated as to irritate people who believe the other half." In short, it is a well-administered verbal kick on the posterior of prejudice.

As brevity is the soul of lingerie, so it is the essence of the epigram. Again like lingerie, the epigram is a revelation. It states its point and then shuts up, whereas columnists and public speakers, like camels, go on and on and never realize how dry they are. Emerson wrote an interminable treatise to illustrate what Marcus Aurelius had already said in one short sentence: "A man should stand on his own two feet, and not be kept erect by others."

The study of the epigram is, therefore,

WRITERS OF ALL YEARS NOTE!

Will anyone interested in writing articles for the Feature Page (page 2) please get in touch with the Feature Editor by leaving a note in the "Daily" Office or by telephoning L.A. 1854 at meal-times.

There will be a weekly Short Story Column this year. Stories that are not of the "formula" type will be given a certain preference. A sincere attempt will be made to print these stories in as attractive a form as possible. Manuscripts that are not accepted will be returned to their authors upon request. They may be anywhere from 400 to about 2,000 words long and should be legibly written or typewritten. Poems, serious or satirical, are also acceptable.

one of the most practical studies in all literature. In the past, the epigram was studied in schools, and the brilliant conversation of the salon was the result. Today, the cliché is a school subject, and the inane blather of the radio and screen is the result. While Madame de Staël thus neatly phrased her dislike of the male sex: "The more I see of men, the more I like dogs," modernity expresses itself clumsily: "When bigger and better bums are made, women will make 'em."

For academic work, the epigram is highly useful. Try summing up in one pithy phrase a poem or novel assigned for reading. Memorize the phrase and forget the reading. Having thus compounded the bitter truth into one compact pill, you can sugar-coat it with all the vague tosh you like. For example, you can compress the idea of Browning's "Caliban upon Setebos" into Robert Ingersoll's version of Pope's line: "An honest God's the noblest work of man." Of, if you choose to be more original and less pungent, say that Caliban was engaged in man's perennial occupation, that of creating God in his own image.

The epigram is also the neatest mode of insult, as you may have noticed. If you dislike a man, don't insult him in the stereotyped manner with profane and obscene epithets; cut him up subtly, as did W. S. Gilbert: "No one can have a higher opinion of Blank than I have, and I think he is a dirty little beast." If you wish to damn a book, review it as Macaulay did Atterbury's "Defense of the Letters of Phalaris": "The best book ever written by any man on the wrong side of a question of which the writer was profoundly ignorant." If you have to pan a play or a movie, take George Jean Nathan as a model: "If Booth had Missed missed so completely that even the ushers failed to turn up on the third night." Witticisms such as these linger in the victim's memory as unpleasantly as a summer cold.

Perhaps you think the epigram too coarse to be a work of art? If, as Matthew Arnold claims, the true function of poetry is criticism of life, then surely even the prose epigram has aesthetic value. For the epigram, like Iago, is nothing if not critical, and nothing is sacred to it. It tilts irreverently with international politics: "Diplomatic relations are like poor relations, you never hear of them until they're broke." It comments caustically on local affairs; Ed Wynn said all that is to be said when he declared: "Our city has the best aldermen that money can buy." The Spanish situation is expressed in a nutshell: "These old Spanish customs are very revolting."

In fact, you can say anything in epigram. You can, for instance, define a university education thus: "College-bred means a four year loaf. It is nice to be college-bred, but enough dough will give you the same crust." A perennial campus fashion, that of mislaid eyebrows, is well commented on by Ed Howe: "A hare lip is a misfortune, but a moustache is a man's own fault."

Since the average person's mind is exiguous enough to rattle in a walnut-shell, all his thoughts should be proportionate. The best mode of expression for the average person, therefore, is the epigram. We can, however, do nothing for those to whom being wrapped up in their thoughts is equivalent to nudism.

AN ODE TO NICOTINE

He stood against the darkening sky
And watched the blue haze floating by.
What was he thinking of—who knows—
Perhaps our Lady of the Snows
Had stirred his ultra-modern heart
To view at last her works of art.
Wrapped on her robe of silver-white
Fast greying with approaching night.
She seemed to see with no displeasure
The rapture of this youth of leisure.
"O Canada, speak not too soon
'Tis not your beauty nor the moon
Nor yet the freshness of the air
That holds this man in silence there.
Oblivious to the passing folk
His head is in the clouds—of smoke
He worships not you but the queen
Of all allures—Nicotine.
And you, dear land, are but to this
Great type
The place on which milord knocks
Out his pipe."

Two Freshmen Hope

They Won't See Dean

At least two members of the Class of 1941 are firmly convinced that Dean Herbert E. Hawkes is a very stern, disciplinary officer.

At the Freshman reception the Dean suggested, in conversation with one of the Frosh, that he would like to see him again. The young man replied very emphatically: "I hope not."

Another young gentleman, of similar convictions, told the Dean that he hoped he would have very little to do with him, while he was at Columbia.

And still another assured Arthur R. Pearce '38, chairman of Student Board, that the latter's speech to the entering class "it was not so hot, as speeches go, but most of us thought it was all right." Pearce was highly gratified.

—Columbia U.

Reviewer's Shelf

"Charles Kingsley 1819-1875" by Margaret Ferrand Thorp, 1937. (Princeton University Press.—\$3.00) pp. 212.

For those who enjoy a good biography we suggest this most recent volume by Margaret Ferrand Thorp. The wealth of information which she has acquired is unquestionable, one of the main sources being Kingsley's grandniece and literary executor, Miss Gabrielle Vallings. Here we see Kingsley as a novelist, poet, preacher and social reformer, as a man whose influence in his generation was enormous because he met its most difficult problems courageously and found solutions for them that were satisfactory to his contemporaries.

A friend of Darwin, he believed that "science and creeds will shake hands at last"; as a tolerant churchman and advocate of muscular Christianity, he preached against the asceticism of the Oxford Group; a Christian Socialist, he upheld the cause of the working man to such an extent that "respectable people" of the nineteenth century called him a French Revolutionary.

Both Kingsley and his brother Henry inherited from their mother an intense love of natural beauty, and the West Country of their youth took such a romantic hold upon them that twenty-five years later their "word pictures" of Devon Scenery were admired by Mudie's best subscribers; but they inherited also a great deal of nervous energy, bad health and lively curiosity that made Victorian adolescence a difficult experience.

Kingsley's life which was varied and unsettled was spent mostly in England, with the exception of a visit paid to America soon before his death. The author here gives us one of the happiest pictures of Kingsley in the whole book, the picture of a man whose merits and fame were recognized by the whole American continent after years of work which seemed to the man himself singularly bereft of merit.

Margaret Ferrand Thorp has summed up Kingsley more completely than any review could do, when she says "Kingsley typifies the Victorian man as Queen Victoria typifies the Victorian woman."

R. H.

CONVOCATION TO BEGIN FOUNDER DAY CEREMONY

(Continued from Page One)

pal Professor W. H. Brittain will be the speakers.

DOUGLAS' GRANDSON PRINCIPAL

It is noteworthy that today when Douglas Hall is being officially opened, Dr. L. W. Douglas, grandson of Dr. James Douglas whose generosity has done much towards the erection of the residence bearing his name has just been appointed as Principal of McGill University.

McGILL CONGRATULATED

(Continued from Page One)

but remarkable legislative career will aid him greatly in his new tasks as principal of McGill University. It has been my pleasure for many years to know Dr. Douglas as a personal friend. His great courage and strong convictions are admired by all, even though one may not always agree with him. To McGill and Dr. Douglas I extend my every wish.

Another native of Canada in the Congress of the United States, Nova Scotia born, Representative Charles Aubrey Eaton, of New Jersey, stated: "I have learned with much interest of the appointment of Dr. Lewis W. Douglas as principal of McGill University. Congratulations are in order to both McGill and Dr. Douglas. I am sure that the land of my birth and our great neighbor country will greet Dr. Douglas as a man worthy of holding that high post and he will in turn continue his outstanding public services as one of our leading educators and executives."

Judge R. Walton Moore, of Virginia, Under-Secretary of State of the United States, who served with Dr. Douglas in the National House of Representatives: "It is a distinct pleasure to recall my service with Dr. Douglas in the House of Representatives here where I came in, and my intimate association with the future chief administrator of McGill. I formed a very high opinion of his ability, his character and his capacity for hard work. I re-

gard his appointment—the first of its kind offered an American—as a great compliment to all concerned. The appointment will be received with the heartiest applause by all informed persons in Canada and the United States."

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan-American Union: "I am very much pleased to note the announcement by Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill. Dr. Douglas's force of character, his delightful personality and his broad statesmanship cannot but reflect renown upon the high office of principal of McGill University. All who know Lewis Douglas and all who know McGill will be heartily delighted with the appointment."

MORLEY OPTIMISTIC.

Dr. Felix Morley, Pulitzer Prize-winning editor of the Washington Post: "McGill University has honored our country and Dr. Douglas with his appointment as principal of one of Canada's and the world's greatest universities. I am sure that Dr. Douglas will compare favorably in his service to McGill with his illustrious predecessors."

United States Senator Albert Duncan Thomas of Utah, former professor at the Universities of Utah, California and Washington, praised the academic, business and political background Dr. Douglas will bring to Montreal: "The United States has often reached into the Dominion for its outstanding educators and now Canada is placing at the head of one of its greatest universities one of our own outstanding statesmen, educators and business executives. Dr. Douglas's broad background and vision insure his success at McGill. I recall that he followed me a few years ago with a series of notable lectures at the University of California. His fine training and experience and his splendid personality will serve to make him greatly liked by his associates at McGill."

BOOK EXCHANGE ACTIVE AS SUPPLIES DIMINISH

The Book Exchange's stock is dwindling rapidly under the heavy demand of the past few days. The Executive advises buyers that there has been a great demand for books new to the curriculum, and therefore not to be obtained. Among these are Briscoe's General Chemistry for College, Dashiell's Principles of Psychology for the second year, and some Accountancy books.

Today the Exchange will be open as usual from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon. Books are still being received as well as sold at any time during this period. There is an especially heavy demand for German, Chemistry, French, and Accountancy books. Students still having these texts are practically assured, say the Executive, of a ready sale. Considerable trouble has been experienced with wrong editions of the above texts.

The following books are best-sellers:

Marchen and Erzählungen, Guerber; Types of Prose Composition, Glover and Staire; Manual of Zoology; Essentials of German, Voss; Elementary Trigonometry, Canadian Edition; Selections from Latin authors, Watt and Hayes; College Physics, Mendenhall, Eve and Keyes; Les Grands Ecrivains Français; Organic Chemistry, Lowy and Harrow; Physical Chemistry, Mass and Stacie; General Chemistry Lab Manual, Barnes; Mitchell's Preface to Economics.

A Life Cut Short

The old head of the family was dying at 92, his numerous descendants about him. "You know how I always smoked too much," warned the old man. "Take a lesson from

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me. Had I acted upon this advice and given up smoking in my youth, I should not be cut off thus in the flower of my age!"

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Full information may be obtained from the Secretary

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C. O. T. C.

CONTINGENT ORDERS, Part I, Nos. 1-4

By: Lt.-Col. T. S. Morrissey, D.S.O., Officer Commanding

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1937

- DUTIES:**
Orderly Officer for the week commencing 3rd October—Lieut. R. P. Rothschild.
Next for duty—Lieut. P. Hart.
Orderly Sergeant for the week commencing 3rd October—Corpl. F. R. MacRae.
Next for duty—L/Cpl. P. M. MacCallum.
- PARADES:**
(a) The Contingent will parade at Contingent Headquarters, 3480 University Street, at 2000 hrs. (8 p.m.) on Thursday, 7th October.
DRESS—Muffi.
Uniforms and equipment will be issued on this parade.
(b) The Contingent will parade at Contingent Headquarters, 3480 University Street, at 2000 hrs. on Tuesday, 12th October.
DRESS—Drill Order.
The Pipe Band will attend this parade.
- QUARTERMASTER'S STORES:**
The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for the issue of uniform and equipment on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 2000 hrs. to 2200 hrs. until further notice.
- RECRUITING:**
Recruits will be attested in the Orderly Room on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 2000 hrs. to 2200 hrs.
G. A. GRIMSON,
Major and Adjutant.

OFFICIAL TOUCH FOOTBALL RULES

The following rules are those which will govern the play of the new interfaculty Touch Football League.

Official Touch Football Rules

Prepared and Approved by the National Committee on Games of the National Recreation Association

National Rules Committee: Clarence E. Brewer, Chairman; Alfred O. Anderson, Dr. William Burdick, Miss Corinne Fonde, C. L. Glenn, W. L. Quinlan, W. Duncan Russell, Arthur Williams, Secretary.

Touch Football Committee: John C. Kieffer, Chairman; A. S. Hotchkiss, Loren Mitchell.

RULE I—EQUIPMENT.

Section 1.—Field
a. The playing field shall be a rectangular area of 160 feet in width by 360 feet in length. Whenever possible it shall coincide with all measurements of the regulation football field.

b. Lines parallel to the goal lines shall be drawn at distances of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 yards from each of them.

c. The goal shall correspond to the regulation football goal.

Section 2.—Ball

The ball shall be a regulation American football.

Section 3.—Uniform

Any uniform may be worn. Shoes with spikes are prohibited. Football or soccer cleats are permissible. It is recommended that jerseys of the same color be worn by team members.

RULE II—DEFINITIONS.

Section 1.—Kick-off

A kick-off is the term used to designate the opening play of the first and third periods. It shall consist of a place kick from a point 40 yards from the kicker's goal line. The kick-off must go 10 yards or it shall be kicked over. Kick-offs are free balls and may be recovered by either team.

Section 2.—Line of Scrimmage

The line of scrimmage for each team is an imaginary line or vertical plane parallel to the goal lines and passing through that point of the ball nearest the team's own goal line.

Section 3.—Off-side

A player excepting the offensive center is off-side when any part of his body is over the line of scrimmage for his team at the instant the ball is put in play.

Section 4.—Blocking

Blocking shall be done by use of arms and body without the use of hands. Both feet must remain on the ground in blocking. In blocking a kicked ball, bodily contact with the kicker is a foul. (The blocking must be construed to be checking with the body in an upright, erect posture).

Section 5.—Tripping

Tripping is obstructing a player below the knee with the hand or with that part of the obstructing player's leg that is below the knee.

Section 6.—Down

A down occurs when the referee blows the whistle or declares the ball dead.

Section 7.—Touchdown

A touchdown is made when the ball legally in the possession of a player becomes dead, any part of it being on, above, or behind opponents' goal line.

Section 8.—Touchback

A touchdown is made when the ball or a ball legally in possession of a player guarding his own goal becomes dead, any part of it being on, above or behind the goal line, provided the impetus which sent it to or across the line was given by opponent.

NOTE: After a touchback, the side making the touchback shall put the ball in play in a scrimmage anywhere on a line 20 yards distant from its own line.

Section 9.—Safety

A safety is made when a free ball or a ball legally in possession and control of a player guarding his own goal becomes dead, any part of it being on, above or behind the goal line, provided the impetus which sent it to or across the goal line was given by a player of his own team. After a safety the team making it shall put the ball in play by a free kick anywhere on a line 20 yards distant from its own goal line and parallel to it.

Section 10.—Dead Ball

The ball is dead and no play can be made:

a. When a man carrying the ball has been touched by an opponent.

b. When the ball goes out of bounds.

c. When a touchdown, safety or touchback is made.

d. When a forward pass becomes incomplete.

e. When the ball strikes the goal posts.

RULE III—PURPOSE OF THE GAME

The purpose of the game shall be to score on the opponents by getting the ball over the opponents' goal line.

RULE IV—PLAYERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Section 1.—Players.

A team shall consist of nine players, one of whom shall be captain.

Section 2.—Substitution.

a. Players may be taken out of the game and resubstituted once each half.

b. A substitute shall report to the referee of the games before assuming his position with the team.

RULE V—DURATION OF THE GAME.

Section 1.—For Players of High School Age and Adults.

The game shall be played in four periods, each fifteen minutes long. There shall be a rest of three minutes between the first and second periods, a five-minute rest between the second and third periods, and a three-minute rest between the third and fourth periods.

Section 2.—For Players of Junior High School Age.

The game shall be played in four periods, each ten minutes long. There shall be a rest of three minutes between the first and second periods, a rest of five minutes between the second and third periods, and a rest of three minutes between the third and fourth periods.

Section 3.—Over-time Period.

If the regulation game ends in a tie score, the game shall be called a draw and no overtime period should be played.

Section 4.—Time Out.

Time out may be called twice during the game by each captain. There shall be a penalty of five yards against a team for calling additional times out.

Section 5.—Delay of Game.

Time shall be taken out when:

a. The ball goes out of bounds.

b. The referee calls time out for a captain.

c. After a score has been made.

d. At the discretion of the referee if the infliction of a penalty consumes considerable time.

RULE VI—PLAYING REGULATIONS.

Section 1.—Starting the Game.

a. Deciding choice of goals and the kick-off. The referee shall toss up a coin before the game in the presence of the captains of the opposing teams, first designating which captain shall call. The winner of the toss shall have the choice of goals, or kicking off, or of receiving the kick-off, which choice shall not be revokable. The loser of the toss shall have the choice of the options which the winner does not select. These privileges as to choice shall be reversed at the beginning of the third period.

b. Putting the ball in play. The ball shall be put into play at the beginning of the game, at the beginning of the third quarter and after a score has been made by a place kick from a point 40 yards from the kicker's goal line.

Section 2.—Ball Kicked Over Opponents' Goal Line on Kick-off

If the ball is kicked over the opponents' goal line on a 'kick-off' drop kick, or place kick without scoring it goes to the opponents for scrimmage on a line 20 yards distant from their goal line and parallel to it.

Section 3.—Lining up at the Kick-off

The team kicking off shall be behind the ball when kicked. The opponents shall be behind their own 40 yard line.

Section 4.—Forming Interference on Kick-off

On the kick-off the members of the team receiving the ball may NOT form interference. It is particularly necessary to enforce this rule rigidly as considerable danger may result if interference is permitted.

Section 5.—Advancing Ball on Receiving the Kick-off

On the kick-off the ball when caught or recovered may be advanced by running, kicking, or passing sideward or backward, or any combination of these. On succeeding plays the offense may run, pass or punt.

Section 6.—Lining up for Scrimmage

The offensive team must have at least five men on the line of scrimmage. The defensive team lines up on an imaginary line passing through the point of the ball nearest and parallel to their own goal line.

Section 7.—One Side

All offensive team players excepting the center must be back of the ball when the center passes the ball. The defensive team lines up on an imaginary line parallel to the line of scrimmage for the offensive team until the ball has been passed.

Section 8.—Putting the Ball in Play by Center

a. When the ball is put in play by the center, he passes it between the legs to one of his backfield men who endeavors to advance the

Co-ed Archery Tourney Slated For Next Week

THE Intercollegiate Telegraphic Archery Meet will take place the week of October 18-22. There will be teams of eight archers each representing Canadian colleges competing. Shooting will take place at 2 o'clock beginning Monday, October 18. The Columbia round will be shot.

At the same time the annual M.W.S.A.A. Tournament will be run off. This is open to all women students. As yet only a few girls have signed up for practices. Everyone who has had any archery at school camp or college or any one else interested please turn out. Try a couple of rounds at least. The winner of this tournament receives her Senior M. and the silver arrow.

There is a practice today 2 to 3 o'clock and on Thursday from 2 to 4:30, at the Upper Stadium. Marjorie Cushing will be present to give any advice or assistance you may need.

SECOND ROUND NET RESULTS

The results of the second-round Senior Men's Tennis tournament matches and the draw for the third round are posted below. The players may arrange their own time for their matches, if necessary. But must report any changes in time to the management at the courts.

Rickard defeated Siminovich.

Heron defeated Straub.

W. O'Brien defeated Rickard.

Tetrault defeated Heron.

McMartin defeated Kettles.

Archambault defeated O'Donnell.

Woods defeated Bulger.

Rigus defeated Epply.

Chu defeated T. H. Dunn.

Emory defeated Mann.

Meyer defeated Miller.

Hendelman defeated Meyer.

O'Brien defeated F. MacMillan.

Rutherford defeated W. B. Jeffrey.

DRAW FOR THIRD ROUND TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

G. Kaneb vs. Dessaulles, 12:00.

Schwartz vs. Chu. Time open.

Jacobson vs. M. Kaneb, 1:30.

Winner of Jacobson-M. Kaneb vs. Emory, 3:30.

Smith vs. Bishimisky, 12:00.

Winner of Smith-Bishimisky vs. Hendelman, 3:00.

W. O'Brien vs. Rutherford, 2:00.

Winner of Tetrault-Heron vs. Short, 3:00.

McMartin vs. Archambault. Time open.

Winner of Hibbard-Wood vs. winner of G. Kaneb-Dessaulles, 3:00.

Winner of Walsh-Vezina vs. H. Owen, 2:00.

Winner of Walsh-Vezina vs. H. Owen vs. S. O'Brien. Thursday, 10:00.

ball by running, kicking, passing forward, passing sideward, or passing backward to another player or any combination of these.

b. The backfield cannot be moving toward the line of scrimmage before the ball is snapped.

Section 9.—Ball Fumbled in Snapping it Back

If the receiver of the ball from Center fumbles it, the ball becomes dead.

Section 10.—Passing.

a. When passing the ball the passer may throw the ball backward, sideward or forward.

b. All players of the offensive team are eligible pass receivers.

Any player of the defensive team may intercept a pass.

c. Any number of passes shall be permitted in each series of downs.

d. When a forward pass strikes the ground it is incomplete and the ball, being dead, is brought back to the line of scrimmage of the last down.

e. In the case of interference with a defending player during a pass by the offensive side, the offensive side shall be penalized by putting the ball into play 10 yards back of the previous line of scrimmage and the play is counted as a down. In the case of interference by a player of the defensive team, the pass shall be considered completed and the ball goes to the offensive team at a point 10 yards beyond the point where the pass was completed.

f. If a player passes to himself the ball is dead at place where it is passed.

g. A forward pass must be thrown from behind the line of scrimmage.

Section 11.—Incomplete Pass.

a. When a forward pass is incomplete, the ball is dead and returned to the line of scrimmage of the last down, one down being counted on the offensive team.

b. When a forward pass is incomplete and the ball hits the ground over the goal line, the opposing team receives the ball on their 20-yard line and puts it in play 15 yards from the side line.

c. When any forward pass over

FROSH RUGBY TEAM TO MEET BISHOP'S SAT.

Squad Has Heavy Line to Protect Kickers, McClurg and Perry.

WALLY MARKHAM COACH

Team Unknown Quantity as They Open Schedule With High Hopes

THE McGill Freshmen Football Team is about to start another campaign. It is very difficult at this time to say what their chances for the coming season will be for as usual they are all new men. A team in practice gives very little indication of what their worth is for it can only be proved from the results of the games they play, and sometimes not even then. Needless to say Coach Wally Markham will turn out as fine a squad as will be possible with the men he has to work on. The Freshmen will have to show plenty of class to compare with teams of the past which have turned out many fine ball players.

Last year's Senior Team was bolstered by more than one Freshman from the year before. Such stars as Hamilton, Merrifield, and McConnell graduated from the Frosh to give Coach Kerr something with which to build a powerful backfield last year. So it is up to the Freshmen to play and play hard as a berth on the Seniors waits for those who show that they have what it takes.

GOOD KICKERS.

The men that have turned out so far have been drilled in the systems that have proved successful in past years. The linemen have plenty of weight and with the right form of blocking they will present a formidable defense for their backfielders. The kicking will be handled by two men Johnny McClurg and Perry Foster who have been giving every indication of making long distances in their booting so far. Heavy scrimmages will be the program tonight and tomorrow as the boys get into condition for the coming game on Saturday with Bishop's. On Thursday and Friday night Coach Markham will send the boys through their plays and any existing difficulties will be ironed out so there won't be any slip-ups, when the team gets into action.

The Freshmen will open the schedule on Saturday afternoon when they travel to Lennoxville to meet Bishop's College. It is hoped that by that time all things will be in order for the boys to get off to a good start for the coming campaign.

Bert Light Starts Boxing Training At High School

YOUR rambling reporter encountered Coach Bert (Club-Foot) Light last night vigorously limping along Peel Street toward the Normandie Roof (?) and forthwith sought information as to the Boxing Team's prospects and program for the coming season. Bert himself has been laid up for the last two weeks with a cracked vertebra, and will be forced to do his coaching from the sidelines for the first month or so. This will in no way detract from the vim and vigor thereof.

Anticipating a busy season, workouts will commence tomorrow afternoon at Montreal High gym at 5 o'clock, about two weeks earlier than last season. It is the usual thing for hockeyists to join in later on in the season, but the ambitious are invited to avail themselves of the opportunity to get the jump on the rest of the boys.

Last term there were vacancies in the lightweight and heavyweight classes, which weakened the team's chances considerably. Those spots are still waiting to be filled. All applicants will receive the best of Bert Light's coaching ability.

TEAM BACK.

Of last year's team all but Aimy Schuster have been seen around the campus. It has not yet been ascertained whether his studies (he's a Med.) will permit him to return to the 145-pound spot. Abe Bazerman-John Colby-Reg Annett-Ed MacLachlan-Jack Ross at 118-125-135-155-165 pounds respectively of last year's team are back and it is hoped that they will return to their posts.

The calisthenics which precede the sparring drills are open to all and sundry, whether interested in boxing or not. They offer a splendid opportunity for conditioning for any sport whatever, also for getting in exercise necessary for good health. It'd be tough for anyone to lose a year because of illness. The time 5:00 p.m. is also convenient.

Rover Scout Makes Record

A new record for running 100 miles was established July 3rd by Rover Scout Hardy Ballington, of Durban, South Africa, when he covered that distance, from Box, near Bath, to Hyde Park Corner, London, in 13 hours, 21 minutes and 19 seconds. The previous record was held by an Englishman, Arthur Newton, who at the age of 51 covered the same route in 14 hours, 11 minutes and 30 seconds. Rover Ballington did his training over the "Comrades Marathon" course, 54 miles' gruelling run through mountainous country between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

After each score the team scored upon has a choice of kicking off or of receiving the ball.

Section 17.—Changing Goals

a. At the beginning of the second and fourth periods the teams change goals, the possession of the ball, the down, the relative spot of the down and the distances to be gained to remain the same as at the termination of the preceding period.

b. At the beginning of the third period the team having lost the toss at the beginning of the game has the choice of goal or of kicking off.

Section 18.—Alignment of Defensive Team After Scoring

When putting the ball into play after a score has been made the defensive team shall be behind a line 40 yards from their own goal line.

Section 19.—Putting the Ball in Play After a Safety

After a safety the team making it shall put the ball in play by a free kick from a line which is 20 yards from its own goal line.

RULE VII—SCORING

Points shall be awarded to a team as follows:

a. For a touchdown made by carrying the ball across the line—6 points.

b. For a touchdown made by completing a pass over the line—6 points.

c. For a safety—2 points.

RULE VIII—FOULS AND PENALTIES

Section 1.—Tackling, Pushing, etc.

It shall be a foul to tackle, push, trip, hold or rough another player. Penalty: Loss of fifteen yards.

Section 2.—Off-side

It shall be a foul for a man to be off-side just before or as the ball is put into play. Where this foul is committed the play is not called back until the ball is dead. Penalty: Offended team may choose between penalizing the offending team 5 yards from the point where the play started or accepting the yardage gained.

SENIOR SOCCER SQUAD TO MEET EMARD JUNIORS

To Play R.M.C. in Home and Home Series in Intercollegiate League

PLAY TONIGHT

Many of Last Year's Stars Lost Due to Graduation

THE McGill Senior Soccer Team meet the Emard Juniors on the Lower Campus tonight at 9 o'clock. The Seniors, fresh from their triumph with the Grads, which they defeated last Saturday afternoon 4-1, will be out to take their opponents. The team showed plenty of strength in their last encounter and a victory in tonight's contest will give the Redmen the necessary confidence to meet the Cadets from Kingston, when they journey up there for their coming game.

This season the Senior Intercollegiate Soccer League will be composed of only two teams, R.M.C. and McGill, Varsity having dropped out of the league for this year. The champion of this eastern section of the league will be declared in a home and home series. The first game will be held at Kingston on Saturday, October 23, and the return game here on November 6. There is a chance that the winners of the R.M.C. and McGill series will meet the western section champions, but nothing definite has been decided as yet.

TEAM STRONG.

Coach Hay Findlay has gathered a strong squad to try to replace the stars who graduated last year, among whom was John Nolan, last year's president of the Students' Council. The whole squad was given a good workout on Saturday as the Grads were short several men and Coach Findlay gave them enough to complete their team. With this extra bit of work the team is rounding into fine shape. After the Emard Junior game several more exhibition games will be played before the trip to Kingston. By that time the Red squad should be ready to take the Cadets, and we hope end up with the title.

The probable line-up for tonight's game will be the following men, and they are asked to be ready to start on time:

McGill: Snell, goal; Laing, right full-back; Thomas, left full-back; Scott, right half; Salibus, centre half; Rudd, left half; Baranofsky, right outside; Thatcher, right inside; Gladwin, centre forward; Porteous, left inside; Carey, left outside; Tetrault, Fox, Bernier, Poch, Patterson, Saunders, Hagen, Rhys, Ain, alternates.

Section 3.—Blocking and Bodily Contact.

a. It shall be a foul to use the hands or to leave the feet in an attempt to block an opponent. Penalty: Loss of 15 yards.

Section 4.—Location of Foul.

If a foul is committed outside the one-yard line, and the distance penalty, if enforced, would carry the ball across the goal line, or inside the one-yard line, the ball shall be down on the one-yard line.

Section 5.—Delaying the Game.

It shall be a foul to stall or intentionally delay the game. The penalty for this foul shall be a loss of five yards. For the third offence it shall be a loss of the ball.

Section 6.—Unsportsmanlike Conduct.

The referee may bar a player for unsportsmanlike conduct or talking back at any time. His decision shall be final.

Section 7.—Player out of Bounds at Scrimmage.

It shall be a foul for a player to be out of bounds just before or at the time the ball is put into play. Penalty: Loss of five yards by team whose member committed the foul.

Section 8.—Kicking Free Ball.

It shall be a foul to kick at a free ball. Penalty: Loss of ball by team whose member committed foul.

Section 9.—Substitute Failing to Report to Referee.

It shall be a foul for a substitute to join his team or start playing without first having reported to the referee. Penalty for this foul: loss of five yards.

RULE IX—OFFICIALS.

Referee, Umpire, Head Linesman, Timekeeper and Scorekeeper.

a. The timekeeper shall keep score and keep a record of the number of first downs made by either team in addition to his timing duties.

b. The head linesman will be responsible for handling the yardstick, calling off-sides, and measuring first downs.

c. The referee will take a position behind the offensive and call all plays nearest him and inflict all penalties for infraction of the rules.

d. The umpire shall take a posi-

Co-ed Net Tournament Enters Second Round

THE first round of the R.V.C. singles tennis tournament was started on Saturday. This round was scheduled to be completed yesterday at 6 o'clock. Any who haven't played their match must do so immediately as the second round has to be finished by Saturday at 5 p.m.

The single results are as follows: C. Millette def. Catharine Tourges, 6-3, 6-3.

RULE X—POINTS NOT COVERED IN THE RULES.

For all questions or problems not thoroughly covered in these rules the referee will make a decision on the basis of the Official Football Rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Doreen Brown def. B. Gould, 6-1, 6-1.
Ruby Smith def. Isabel Mackenzie, 8-6, 6-1.
Ruth Schofield def. L. Blaylock, 6-4, 6-1.
Helen Byers def. Muriel Hudspeth, 6-1, 6-1.
Margaret Hart def. Henrietta Ein, 6-2, 6-3.
Eileen Marshall def. Kay Horton. No results posted.
Barbara Kember def. Joan Brodie. No results posted.
R. Grenfell def. M. Jones. No results posted.
H. Adair def. M. Bailey. No results posted.

Only two games in the doubles have been played. The second round is scheduled to be completed by Thursday, October 7. Please play your match immediately.

Doubles results to date are as follows:

Brown and Marshall defeated Adamson

THE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE AND ADULT EDUCATION

By E. A. Corbett, Director, Canadian Association for Adult Education.

In common with every other country in the world, Adult Education has become a major educational consideration in Canada to-day. During the past century there were a great many experiments in mass education for working people in England. The Mechanics' Institute, with an enrolment of 150,000 adults, the First Day Schools, with an attendance of some 30,000, mostly industrial workers, are good examples of the genuine desire on the part of educationists and religious leaders of the past century to provide educational facilities for adults who had missed the opportunity in youth.

It is interesting to note that many of the difficulties which confronted these pioneers in Adult Education are to some extent existent in our own time. To begin with there was definite opposition on the part of statesmen, clergy, and the upper classes generally to the whole idea of education for working people. As late as 1842, a factory inspector's report revealed that in one industrial centre in the north of England, with a population of 105,000 people, there was not a single school for the children of the poor. The same year it was reported that 65 per cent. of the people married in the County of Lancashire were unable to sign their own names. Yet there was a determined opposition on the part of the press, politicians, and leaders of public life to any attempt to better these conditions on the general assumption that education of the masses would make them discontented with their lot, disseminate radical ideas and lead to subversive tactics. "In fact," said the Marquis of Westminster, "the people will find out about the government, and will become resentful." A member of the House of Commons, as late as 1870, anxiously opposed the idea of mass education with the question, "If you educate the people, where are we going to get our domestic servants?"

Fortunately, Adult Education to-day does not face any such determined and united prejudice. Nevertheless, there are employers in Canada who will not allow their employees to join the tutorial classes of the "Workers' Educational Association" and a few weeks ago, a distinguished Montreal citizen said to me, "If you educate all the people, who's going to do the dirty work?"

A friend of mine who works in a large city office is a great reader and is in the habit of taking a book to work with him to read during the lunch hour; a few weeks ago his boss warned him against the danger of reading books, "Look at me," he said, "I haven't read a book since I graduated from college. Full of Communism, these modern books, better watch your step." It would not be difficult to find other successful university graduates in Canada to-day who are afraid of education.

But there was a second, and much more subtle difficulty in the way of a successful adult educational development during the last century in England—and I quote England because it is really the home of mass education so far as working people is concerned. The prevailing philosophy of the time was that God had ordained that Society should be divided into two groups: a governing class, and a class whose duty it was to obey. It was considered that education was a gift from the rich to the poor, from the fortunate to the unfortunate; education was not an inalienable right of the people, but a duty of the upper classes to those whom an all-wise Providence had decided should always be "the laboring poor." Now that was a real difficulty in the way of sound progress along the lines of adult education, because it was a philosophy shared by educators as well as by the rich and powerful. Even as late as 1870, this spirit of patronage and condescension was revealed in the language of the succeeding legislative measures to improve educational facilities. Such phrases as "lower orders, laboring poor, etc., occur in almost every paragraph.

And that attitude—education as a prescription for the people—continued even after the University Extension movement began to take firm hold in England.

It was not until 1903, when Albert Mansbridge, organized the Workers' Educational Association as a medium through which the working-people could express their own ideas about education that any change took place. The Declaration of Independence so far as Adult Education is concerned, is found in a speech made by a Portsmouth shipwright at the Workers' Educational Association Convention held at Oxford in 1907.

The Mechanics Institutes had failed and disappeared, the First Day Schools, and a dozen other attempts at democratic education

had disappeared. Even the Extension movement had meant little to the working people. It represented an upper and middle class point of view and the working classes were suspicious of any educational plan so warmly supported by rich manufacturers. It was a case of the "Greeks bearing gifts." It is no exaggeration to say that McTavish's speech, given below, set the tone and spirit of the present philosophy of adult education. And so far as England is concerned, bridged the gap between the universities and labour.

"I am not here as a suppliant for my class. I decline to sit at the rich man's gale praying for crumbs. I claim for my class all the best of all that Oxford has to give, claim it as a right—wrongly withheld—wrong not only to us but to Oxford. What is the true function of a university? Is it to train the nation's best men, or to sell its gifts to the rich? Instead of recruiting her students from the widest possible area, she has restricted her area of selection to the fortunate few. They come to her not for intellectual training, but for venering. Not only are work-people deprived of the right of access to that which belongs to no class or caste, but Oxford herself misses her true mission, while the nation and the race lose the services of its best men. I emphasize that point because I wish it to be remembered that work-people could do far more for Oxford, than Oxford can do for work-people. For, remember, democracy, will realize itself, with or without the assistance of Oxford; but if Oxford continues to stand apart from the work-people, then she will ultimately be remembered, not for what she is, but for what she has been. And now having made good my claim, or our claim, to her best services, what is it that work-people want from Oxford?—Let us be frank with Oxford in this matter, because unless she understands what we want she can do nothing for us. The economics which emanate from Oxford are well adapted to meet the requirements and stimulate the minds of those young gentlemen who frequent her colleges, and because they are reduced to a science of social conduct and industrial practice which has made them and keeps them comfortable. But you cannot expect people to enthuse over a science which promises them no more than a life of precarious toil—We want from Oxford a new science of national and international economics—a science that will teach us the true relationship between production and consumption; that will teach us the true economic relationship in which men ought to stand to men, and men to women—a science based, not on the acquisitiveness of the individual, but on social utility. And here let me say that I believe that one of the reasons, if not the great reason, why our university extension lectures have not been successful is due to the fact that the average university extension lecturer is decidedly middle and upper-class in his outlook. The man in the street can see that university extension enables the son of a workingman to escape from his class; but he does not see that it builds up that sense of human solidarity which is essential to the lifting of the class itself. We want Oxford to open wide her doors to the best of our people, and to take them in. We want her to inspire them, not with the idea of getting on, but with the idea of social service. And finally let me say to young people: Strive to come to Oxford. To Oxford I say: Open wide your doors and take us in; we need you; you need us."

The Adult Education idea in Canada up until recent years was mainly an adventure on the part of some of our larger universities, and in most cases it consisted of casual lectures—valuable from the university's point of view as publicity and as a point of contact with the people, but having little educational content. Examples of a more intimate approach to the actual cultural, vocational and economic needs of the communities concerned are found today in the amazing success of the St. Francis Xavier Co-operative movement with its thousands of study groups and its effect in re-establishing a bitterly exploited group of primary producers; in the rural vocational work of the University of Saskatchewan; the broad cultural activities of the University of Alberta, University of Toronto, and the University of Western Ontario; and the plans for similar experiments in other provincial institutions. But the Adult Education movement in Canada has long ago moved out beyond the direction of official institutions and has become an absorbing interest and occupation on the part of large numbers of purely voluntary organizations in every province in the Dominion.

It is here that the strength of an

adult education activity must lie. In so far as it springs from the felt needs of a community and is to a large extent controlled and directed by the people themselves it will have life and vitality of its own. If, on the other hand, it is a prescription on the part of a group of people for the benefit of another group, it will die of inertia unless it is constantly pumped up by the enthusiasm of its promoters. In every province in the Dominion of Canada, with the possible exception of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the greatest educational need at the present time is for wider library facilities; adult education can only go as far as library services go. This is where the university student and the university graduate can assist in this new crusade of education. One of the major activities of the Canadian Association for Adult Education is to impress upon its affiliated organizations and individual members the desirability of urging upon local governments the need for sound library legislation looking toward the provision of regional library services that will give people in rural areas an opportunity equal to that of the city dweller.

If the library is the sub-structure of a sound adult educational programme, the informal, voluntary study group is the liveliest and best expression of the adult education idea. If you ask the Cape Breton fisherman what has made his Co-operative and Credit Union the success it is, he will tell you it is the box of books from St. Francis Xavier and the study group. Through educating themselves for service in their own communities, the Cape Breton lobster fishermen, and some of the mining communities have lifted themselves by their own boot straps into economic freedom.

There again the university graduate can use his gifts and his training to excellent advantage. When it comes to taking a lead in the cultural life of a community, the small town lawyer, doctor or engineer is often held back not only by the demands of his profession but by a natural reluctance to push himself forward as an adviser in the solution of questions he feels he is not trained to serve, but he will as a rule become a member or leader of a small group of congenial people meeting together to study the needs of their own community or the wider field of international affairs. People, who, through discussion and study have become citizens of the world, are almost certain to be much more useful members of their own communities. That is the democratic process in adult education. That is the way Sweden and Denmark have found their way to economic independence and to a fulness of life unequalled anywhere.

In broad outline, this is the task the Canadian Association for Adult Education has set itself. The university graduate, however diffident and humble, whatever his equipment may be, can lend a hand. If he is an educated man at all he must believe as I think most Canadian university men and women do that education and democracy in the last analysis rest on the same basic principles—freedom of assembly, freedom of speech. Without these there can be no democracy, and no education worthy of the name. Through adult education of a free voluntary character, Canada can find her way to independence of thought and action by which alone a democracy can live.

The Canadian Association for Adult Education, through its journal, "Adult Learnings," issued monthly, serves as a clearing house of ideas and methods in adult education. Through its literature service, it proposes to serve those voluntary organizations needing assistance in the promotion of discussion groups and study clubs. It serves also as an adviser to grant-giving bodies with regard to financial assistance for experimental work in the field of adult education.

Already through its fifty affiliated educational associations, the Canadian Association for Adult Education is becoming a focal point for the general interest in adult education. We need the support and co-operation of university graduates as potential leaders of this work throughout Canada.

Killing the Goose

Owing to the loss of much freight and passenger traffic formerly enjoyed by the railroads, through the competition of automobiles, buses, trucks, and airplanes, a situation has been created which makes it increasingly difficult for the railways to meet operating expenses and maintain efficient service.

The disposition to increase their burdens by further adverse legislation will, if persisted in, inevitably cause a partial or complete breakdown of the nation's splendid railway structure.

Federal, state, and local governments are clamoring for more and more tax money with which to meet their mounting expenditures. This tax money must come from solvent enterprises, not from those which are bankrupt.

In the present state of affairs the harassment of business and industry through oppressive taxation and legislation is another way to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

ROAD PROBLEM IN BRITAIN PRESSES

Government Urged to Spend Money Already Voted Without Further Study

There are few subjects in which it appears to be more difficult to retain a sense of proportion than the planning of the roads. Many motorists, with an egotism of which they would be heartily ashamed in other directions, would have the whole road system designed to satisfy their desire for speed, while, at the opposite extreme, are those who deplore almost any improvements as tending to destroy the peculiar charm of the English countryside. It is perhaps fortunate that strategic considerations play small part in the problem of this country, and that the modernization of old roads, or the construction of new, is mainly an economic question. Even with this limitation, however, it is by no means easy to decide the extent to which the national finances should be allocated in the interests of improved transport, or, possibly, of greater safety, though the latter question is somewhat controversial. Advocates are not wanting for the creation of a complete new system of motor roads on the lines of those now being built, for example, in Germany; but a very cursory study of the work that has already been done in that country should bring conviction that a corresponding development in England would be enormously costly.

Apart from the difficulties associated with the crossings and junctions involved in the construction of special motor roads in this country, their constructional cost would inevitably be much higher than in Germany, since it is one of the characteristics of democracy that labor and materials have to be paid for by the Government, as by private individuals, at their full market value. These considerations suggest that no Government will be likely to face the issue of the construction of such roads on an extensive scale unless and until the traffic problem assumes a much more serious aspect than it does at present; and the more immediate question is whether the money at present available for improvements and new construction is being spent to the best advantage. It is perhaps unfortunate for those who advocate a moderate but progressive policy that this question can apparently at the present time be answered in the negative, since it appears that a very large proportion of the £100,000,000 allocated under the Five-Year Road Plan, is not being spent at all. Nearly two years have now elapsed since the plan was inaugurated. In answer to a question in Parliament on May 6, the Minister of Transport replied that £74,152 had been advanced under trunk-road schemes, and £5,710,029 under schemes for other roads, making a total of £6,461,781. As the Road Fund grants cover approximately 70 per cent. of the total cost of construction, it appears that only some £10,000,000 has been allocated. Making allowance for the period of planning, it seems likely that this very small expenditure may be due to authorities adopting a cautious policy until such times as researches of the Road Research Board bear fruit. But such an attitude would be difficult to justify. It is agreed on practically all hands that traffic requirements have outrun the facilities available, and statistics indicate that some 500 more vehicles are being put on the roads every day. The problem is therefore urgent, and the experience now available of modern layout and methods of construction, both in this country and abroad, affords ample data for more vigorous action. It would appear from a memorandum on "The Layout and Construction of Roads," recently issued to highway authorities by the Minister of Transport, that the ministry has, in fact, already decided on the general layout that is desirable for future construction, and that the issues on which further enlightenment from the Road Research Board may be awaited are limited to constructional methods. The proposals embodied in the memorandum referred to have raised some controversy, particularly the suggestion that the unit width for each lane of traffic should normally be 10 ft., increased to 11 ft. as a maximum, but they at any rate provide the basis on which work can at once be implemented.

As regards constructional methods, a recent report of the Road Research Board states that the work of the Board is aimed at the formulation of a science of road engineering which will enable engineers in the future to work definitely rather than by trial and error. Such an ambition is unexceptionable, but it may again be emphasized that the information already available is sufficient to justify a more vigorous policy of road construction than that at present in hand.—Engineering (London).

Scientist and Society

The answer to the puzzle seems to me (1) that the pure scientist should take an active interest in the social consequences of his work and be fully represented on all governmental institutions, and (2) that the actual running of governmental life should not be confined to the scientists, as such, but should be made scientific in itself. —Sir Josiah Stamp, English Industrialist and economist, in the Rotarian Magazine.

SPORTS NOTICES

COACHES WANTED

Will any students who have played touch rugby and have a knowledge of the game, and who are willing to coach and referee in the afternoons after 5:00, please apply to the Athletic Office or to Bill Boggs (Phone MA. 3842).

WANTED—An experienced coach who is free one afternoon a week to teach football and sports in general at a west end school. Apply to Dr. Lamb.

WANTED—Someone to teach football to children under 11 years of age, and who has had experience in handling children. Apply to the Athletic Office.

ENGLISH RUGBY.

A practice will be held on the Lower Campus, and all players are asked to turn out on the Lower Campus at 4:30 p.m.

FENCING CLUB.

FIRST MEETING—This Friday, October 8 at 4:30 p.m., at the Montreal High School.

PRACTICES are every Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 starting October 8. All men students interested in fencing are welcome.

FOOTBALL.

Will all those who are no longer turning out for football practice please hand in their equipment as it is greatly needed for other players.

WATER POLO.

Water Polo practices will be held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5:30 to 6:30 at the K. of C. Tank on Mountain street commencing Friday, October 1st. All those interested please report as soon as possible.

NOTICES.

All girls interested in doing sports reporting please leave their names and telephone numbers at switchboard in R.V.C. or at Daily Office for Mary Richmond.

WRESTLING.

There will be a wrestling practice on Wednesday, October 6, at 5 p.m. in the High School. All interested should turn out.

BOXING.

The opening workout of Bert Light's boxing team will be held on Thursday, October 7, at the Montreal High Gym at 5 o'clock. All those interested in general conditioning or in turning out for the boxing team are asked to be on the spot.

SOCCER.

Soccer practices are being held daily at the Upper Stadium at 4 p.m. Anyone who is interested in soccer or who has played soccer before is asked to turn out. Inter-faculty games will be starting shortly. Inter-faculty managers: Arts-Science, Snell; Commerce, Bernier; Engineering, Scott; Theology, Rudd; Med-Law, Laing.

INTERFACULTY SOCCER.

The first Inter-faculty soccer game is to be played this Thursday at 4:30 p.m. between the Engineers and Commerce.

FLYING CLUB TO MEET

As a preliminary to the first general meeting next week, the McGill University Flying Club is holding a special meeting for last year's members on Thursday, at 6 p.m. in room 33 of the Engineering Building. The executive for the present season will be elected and all proceedings remaining from last year will receive attention.

All students interested in Gliding or Soaring are invited to the first general meeting early next week. The purposes and activities of the club will be outlined and application forms will be provided. As the club wishes to have their activities completely organized and in full swing as soon as possible. It is important that new members attend this meeting; also only two primary machines are available, so membership for this season will be limited.

SCULPTOR OF LIFE IS WITHIN BODY

Scientists Predict Physical Immortality May Be Achieved

Among the most spectacular discoveries recently made in the field of biology, is the one relating to the existence of a "sculptor of life," who, when given the proper working conditions, fashions the aboriginal common "clay" of protoplasmic matter into the intricate organisms of the animal kingdom, from protozoa to man, writes William L. Laurence in the New York Times.

Further advances on this most fascinating frontier of knowledge, which may lead eventually to man's being able to rejuvenate himself at will by putting the "sculptor" to work fashioning a new body out of the ashes of the old, are reported in the current issue of The Collecting Net, devoted to the scientific work of the summer sessions of the Marine Biological Laboratories at Woods Hole, Mass.

Professor Hans Spemann of the University of Freiburg, Germany, and Professor Ross G. Harrison of Yale refined techniques the application of which revealed the existence in all embryonic tissue of an "organizer" or "inductor," whose role is to mold the primordial protoplasm of the egg into the particular animal species from which the egg originated.

More recently Professor Oscar E. Scholte of Amherst College presented startling evidence before the National Academy of Sciences that this organizer, or "sculptor of life," instead of stepping out of the picture after the animal had passed its early embryonic stages, remains with the animal throughout its life, ready to spring into action at any time it may be needed to do repair work, and capable, according to Dr. Scholte's belief, of rebuilding the entire animal anew out of connective scar tissue, if only the proper conditions for such rebuilding could be provided.

What such conditions are is at present one of life's great mysteries, and Professor Scholte thinks it may take a hundred years for man to wrest it from nature. To solve the mystery two important goals will have to be reached—the definite isolation of the "sculptor" and the determination of the sort of "tools" and working conditions he requires to make living beings out of protoplasmic constituents other than the fertilized egg.

Refinements in techniques in this field are described in The Collecting Net by Dr. Jane Oppenheimer of Yale University, where much of the pioneer work in this realm of science was and still is being carried on by Professor Harrison. The work of Dr. Oppenheimer was carried on with fish embryos of the type known as teleosts.

In one of these new techniques special groups of cells are marked by the local application of vital stain so that their subsequent behavior may be observed. This method, originally introduced by Vogt for the study of amphibian development, has enabled investigators to watch in early stages the precise location of cells normally destined to form specific tissues or organs and to observe the movements whereby these cells attain their final position.

This method has revealed that a cell which might normally form only half an embryo, or even less, may be made to form an entire embryo when transplanted to a place where the "sculptor of life" is enabled to carry on his functions. The manner of action of the organizer of living things has been analyzed in various ways by a number of workers in this field. It was briefly summarized by Dr. Oppenheimer before the biologists at Woods Hole.

It has been demonstrated, she stated, that the action of the organizer must be of a fairly generalized chemical type, since organizers of one species of embryo can cause inductions (embryonic development) in eggs of species far removed. Furthermore, dead organizers and dead tissues of manifold sorts do the same thing.

NOTICES

MACCABEAN CIRCLE.

The opening General Meeting of the Maccabean Circle scheduled for Sunday, October 3, has been postponed in order that all freshmen may attend the teas to be held on that afternoon. The opening get-together will be held on Sunday, October 10, at 3 o'clock in the McGill Union.

R.V.C. CLASS ELECTIONS.

Nominations are called for the Offices of President, Vice-President and Secretary for each of Second, Third and Fourth years. They must be signed by ten students, and handed in at Miss Heasley's office by noon Thursday. The elections will be held Friday.

TOP-COAT LOST.

Will the person who took the blue-grey herringbone weave top-coat from the checkroom at the Conservatory on Saturday please return same to Strathcona Hall, and claim his own, a similar coat.

FOR SALE.

Chemistry Lab. Smock, size 34. In perfect condition. Phone DE 0646 after 7 o'clock.

CLUB LEADERS WANTED.

Several students required to do club leadership work with boys at the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Please apply in writing to the Department of Education, 285 Mount Royal Avenue West.

WANTED.

Wanted: (1) Eng. Drawing, 5th Edition, T. E. French; (2) Drawing Instruments; (3) 10" Polyphase Duplex Slide Rule, Keuffel and Esser. Please phone PL. 7528.

WANTED.

Greek-English dictionary, small size preferred. Phone PL. 1649, Presbyterian College, Locker No. 711.

WANTED.

Wanted—Latin Authors. Watt and Hayes. Please phone I. J. Gottlieb at PL. 8422 any time after 6:15 p.m.

Wanted — Davidson's Hebrew Grammar. Please phone Heustin MA. 2056 before Thursday p.m.

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McGill Union

Enquire at the office of the Students' Executive Council